





## Official Paper of the City.

## Secession News.

The firing of a South Carolina fort up on the Star of the West, which attempted to land reinforcements at Fort Sumpter, was the cause of a correspondence between Maj. Anderson and Gov. Pickens. Anderson sent a communication to Pickens demanding an explanation, and threatened if the act was not disclaimed, that he would regard it as an act of war, and thereafter would not permit any vessel to pass. Pickens replied that any attempt to reinforce the troops at Fort Sumpter, would be regarded as an act of hostility. He justified the act of firing into the Star of the West. Anderson finally concluded to refer the matter to his government.

The above correspondence was carried on under a flag of truce, on the 9th inst. Gov. Pickens, upon the request of Major Anderson, permitted Lieut. Talbot, bearer of despatches, to depart for Washington and allow him to return.

The United States steam frigate Brooklyn is on her way to Charleston with an armed force. This produces great excitement at Charleston, and preparations are made to receive her. The steamer Marion, of the Charleston and New York line, has been seized by the South Carolina authorities, and is to be converted into a vessel of war. It is probable that when the Brooklyn is fired into that the fight will become general, and that Fort Sumpter will take part in the engagement. We may therefore expect the crisis in the affairs of secession to take place very soon.

There was a large meeting in favor of the Union, in Baltimore on Thursday evening. Not less than ten thousand persons were present. The secessionists attempted to get up a disturbance, but were silenced. The secessionists have a majority of about twenty in the Alabama convention. The ordinance of secession will pass within a few days.

Military expeditions have left New Orleans to capture the arsenal at Baton Rouge and Fort Jackson and Pike in Louisiana. Forts Johnson and Caswell, in North Carolina, were taken possession of on the night of the 8th inst., by a state military company.

Gen. Scott is exhibiting extraordinary activity in making preparations to give the rebels a warm reception at Washington. He will have sufficient force of flying artillery, dragoons and riflemen in that District, in the course of a fortnight, to rout and scatter the largest body of rebels the disunionists can bring into the city. The old warrior is aching to get a blow at the rattle-snake traitors. Last Sunday one hundred marines and artillerymen went into that city by the morning train, and immediately went on board a steamer and sent down the river to garrison Fort Washington, ten miles below the city. The fort is a strong one and commands the channel. No vessel can pass up or down without the permission of the commandant. It was an important point to hold. The Virginia disunionists were making preparations to seize the fort, but Scott was beforehand with them. They were too late.

Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, are being strongly garrisoned, and will shortly be in condition to resist and repel any assault that the insurgents may bring against it. All the available troops in the eastern states are being concentrated in the vicinity of Washington, and orders have been despatched to the far west for the return of all the soldiers who can be spared. Several vessels of war are being fitted out to sail at a moment's notice.

The Charleston Courier gives the following account of the firing upon the Star of the West:

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Gen. Clinch discovered the steamer Star of the West, and signalled the fact of her approach to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the signal was seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was astir with men at their posts before the order could be given for them to prepare for action. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was soon to come—a volley from Fort Sumpter. The Star of the West rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the bar, and proceeded forward until opposite Morris Island about three-quarters of a mile from the battery. A ball was then fired at her from the Star of the West. The Star of the West displayed the stars and stripes. As soon as the flag was unfurled, the fortifications fired a succession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect upon her, she concluded to retire. Fort Sumpter fired a few shots at her, but she was out of her range. The damage to the Star of the West was trifling, only two out of seventeen shots taking effect upon her. Fort Sumpter made no demonstration at a port hole, and the guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

Mr. Prescott arrived at Washington on the 11th inst., with pacific overtures from Gov. Pickens of South Carolina. An interview is said to have taken place between Gen. Scott and Sen. Toombs, in which the former used some plain and not very dignified language.

A dispatch to the New York Evening Post says the steamer Fulton has sailed with orders to see the Star of the West safe to the harbor of Charleston.

A secession meeting was held at Beverly, Missouri, on the 10th, which passed resolutions strongly denouncing the St. Louis Democrat and prohibiting its circulation. Lincoln effigies were burned amid the firing of cannon, torch light, etc.

The legislature of Missouri having taken the power from the Mayor of St. Louis to put down mobs by force, and it being suspected that an attack would be made upon the U. S. buildings in that city, by the secessionists, a detachment of forty federal troops, under Lieut. Robinson, took possession of the sub-treasury, custom house and post office buildings, by order of General Scott. The next morning everything was quiet.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

CONDENSED FROM THE MADISON PAPERS.

MADISON, Jan. 11.

In the SENATE, a joint resolution was introduced by Senator Moxon, providing for a joint committee of eight, to report a plan for the relief of the farm mortgagors.—Laid over. On the previous day, Senator Moxon had presented to the senate the petition of 50 farm mortgagors of Washington county, asking the legislature to memorialize congress to amend the law making the railroad land grant, so that so much of the bonds as may be necessary shall be used to pay the mortgages executed by the farmers to the La Crosse railroad company. About \$200,000 of these mortgages are represented by these petitioners.

The governor's message was referred to appropriate committees. That portion of it relating to railroads was referred to a special committee.

Senator Gill introduced a resolution providing for a committee of eight—three on part of senate and five on part of assembly—to inquire into expediency of putting the state on a war footing, and if deemed advisable and proper by committee to report a bill for that purpose. Adopted.

By Senator Bennett—Bill to appropriate to state prison a sum therein named.

By Senator Hutchinson—Relating to judgments in foreclosure cases.

A resolution was adopted yesterday to employ chaplains—ayes 19, noes 11.

In the ASSEMBLY, Speaker Cook announced the standing committees as follows:

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Messmore, Friable, Caveno, Emery and Prentiss.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. D. H. Johnson, Pullen, White, Haney and Reed.

On Education, School and University Lands.—Messrs. Robbins, D. H. Johnson, Frank, Graham and Ellis.

On Incorporations.—Messrs. Friable, Webb, Flint, Cane and Keogh.

On Railroads.—Messrs. Frank, Caveno, Messmore, Clark, Sawyer, Ellis, Hicks, Prentiss and Townsend.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Emery, Sawyer, Northrup, Mackay and Everts.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.—Messrs. Comstock, Dwight, Bonney, Peters and Opitz.

On Town and County Organization.—Messrs. Temple, Frank, Garrison, Everts and Gee.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Rugee, Pope, Palmer, Stanton and Hayes.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Webb, Carey, Parker, Keogh and Thomas.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bonney, Kirkpatrick, Pickett, Hammond and Boddien.

On Expirations and Re-nominations.—Messrs. Bailey, Linn, S. W. Graves, Hanrahan and Cane.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Long, Hazen, Bailey, Hall and Riordan.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Linn, Harris, Northrup, Cane and Mackay.

On State Affairs.—Messrs. Atwood, Graham, Linn, Keogh and Ramsey.

On Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Pullen, Bailey, Bredmyer, Platt and Riordan.

On State Lands.—Messrs. Garrison, S. W. Graves, Lindsey, Winkley and Everts.

On Mining and Smelting.—Messrs. Hicks, Massey, Messmore, Miner and Townsend.

On Charitable and Religious Institutions.—Messrs. Knapp, Long, Atwood, Cary and Diercks.

On State Prison.—Messrs. Bettis, Chapman, Bly, Thomas and O'Malley.

On Medical, Scientific and Medical Colleges.—Messrs. Youmans, Buck, Willard, Forbes and Humphrey.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Graham, Williams, Warren, Caveno and Ramsey.

On Federal Relations.—Messrs. Spooner, Frisby, Cottrell, Le Roy, Graves and Albert.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands.—Messrs. C. R. Johnson, Bear, Combs, Hicks and Townsend.

Joint Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, Finley, Monroe, Reed and Bonson.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Williams, Bradford, Hammond, Keogh and Newton.

Joint Committee on Investigation.—Messrs. Willard and Ramsey.

Joint Committee on Local Legislation.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Williams and Dwight.

A resolution was adopted to publish 1000 copies of the "blue book," for 1861. This is a legislative manual, with names of members, rules, forms of proceeding, &c., &c.

In committee of the whole the governor's message was referred to appropriate committees. The personal liberty bills to the judiciary committee.

A bill was introduced to pay swamp land indebtedness. This was for the purpose of paying editors for advertising for that fund. Mr. Spooner objected, but upon being informed that many of the editors were in the city waiting for their pay, his sympathies were touched, and he withdrew his objection, saying that he had been an editor himself! Mr. Webb was willing to pay them if they would go home. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

The papers in relation to the contested seat of C. W. Humphrey, dem., of Sheboygan county, were presented. His contestant is W. F. Mitchell, a republican.

Mr. Johnson, of Prairie du Chien, introduced a bill to repeal chapter 308 of the statutes of 1860, entitled an act to facilitate the re-organization of the Mil. & Miss R. R. Co. The Argus says:

"We know little, and we guess everybody else too, the 'insiders' know still less about the act which it is proposed to repeal. The farm mortgagors have steadily refused to recognize it, with the idea that if they did so they would forfeit all their rights and claims under the contract by which they became mortgagors."

We find the following item in one of our exchanges, which may have something to do with the legislation proposed:

The Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad will be sold under foreclosure on the 18th inst., agreeably with the re-organization scheme, which has been assented to by nearly all the parties interested.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES.—It seems to be generally understood that Hon. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, will be a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, acting in the capacity of Postmaster General. Mr. Welles is one of the first citizens of New England, a sterling republican, a sagacious adviser, and a thoroughly honest man. He will worthily fill any place that may be assigned to him by the partiality of his friends or the confidence of the President elect.—Chicago Tribune.

A salute of 100 guns was fired for Florida and 100 for Alabama to-day.

## Flax Cotton.

Dr. Jewett, who is now spending some days in our city, has shown us specimens of flax, in various stages during its manufacture from the raw material into cloth. He informs us that flax cotton is the product of flax fibre from a recent invention, which is now in practical operation in Boston.—The flax cotton is cleaned of all foreign material and is as white as southern cotton. It can be produced for eight cents per pound, allowing three cents for flax, as it is moved in the field. The sheeting and calico exhibited to us is very substantial, and the colors of the latter are brilliant and beautiful.

This is a very important invention and may be considered as the most practical as well as the most powerful enemy that slavery has ever had to contend with. If free labor can furnish us a substitute for cotton the power of that article over the commerce and manufactures of the world will cease. Not only so, but the profits of the production of a great agricultural staple will be diffused over the whole north and west, and will become a prominent article of cultivation for our farmers.

If we should be cut off from our southern neighbors by civil war or a dissolution of the Union, this invention will enable us to become independent of them by supplying ourselves with a substitute for cotton.

We have now in our office a specimen of Mississippi cotton as it grew in the field, and samples of cloth manufactured from flax cotton, hanging side by side. Although they are contestants in a wide and important field of industry, they hang together very peaceably. We imagine, however, that "king cotton" does not like the proximity of his opponent, and fears a usurpation of the throne he has so long occupied. He has reason for his jealousy.

## A Reign of Terror.

We give below several extracts from letters written by union men at the south which vividly portrays the reign of terror inaugurated by the secessionists:

From the New York Times.

A merchant in this city, who recently received a letter from a wealthy planter in Alabama, has furnished us the following extract. The writer says:

"ALABAMA, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860. \* \* \* 'As to ourselves, union men, we dare not utter a word—though I do; and have been repeatedly told that 'nothing but my gray head saves me.' Life is worth nothing, and I can only compare our situation to the reign of terror of the first French revolution. My wife and children are almost crazy from fright at the hourly prospect of a negro rising, which some of the excited men (negroes and white) have confessed would take place about Christmas. If we could get our families to the north we would do it; but even this movement would excite suspicion. And now to our imbecile government. Speaking as they do of wishing to avoid bloodshed; why, there is not bread enough here to last sixty days, and the shortest way to put a stop to all our sufferings would be to block up the ports and break up the mail communication which would stop the supply of bread and salt, and then the very leaders of this secession movement would be fried in their own fat."

The Philadelphia Press has an interesting letter, written by a leading citizen of Charleston to a citizen of Philadelphia.—We give some extracts:

"You ask me for my candid opinion of our condition, and I will venture to give it to you. I could not publicly utter the sentiment of this letter without risking my life. The leaders of the convention, like their prototypes of the French revolution, are beginning to be terrified at the fruits of the seed they have sown; but as yet, the time for reaction is not here. The people have been infuriated through the efforts of the politicians, and now, like a Parisian mob, are pushing their captains and lieutenants into the very midst of the danger."

We find the following letter, said to be "from a large slaveholder and planter in Mississippi," in the money article of the N. Y. Herald—and the writer of the article very justly remarks that it "deserves careful perusal."

—Country, Miss., Dec. 25, 1860.

I have been through several counties in this State, and some of the northern counties in Alabama and Georgia, and in saying that the men of property in both States are unanimously opposed to the secession movement. It is got up and engineered by the politicians and the poor whites; the slaveholders are compelled to fall in with it for fear of having their property confiscated. The largest slaveowner in this State was warned, the other day, that if he gave vent to his Union sentiments, he would be lynched and his property confiscated. He took the hint and left the state. It is so in every county, and also in Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. The interest of the owners of slaves and property of every kind, make them friends of the Union; but in the present state of feeling in these States, they cannot declare themselves without running more risk than they care to encounter."

The hope of us slaveholders is that the government will at last do something to check the present revolutionary tide, so as to give us a chance to organize a reactionary party without endangering ourselves, our cotton, or our necks. If people here felt certain that the United States government would fight vigorously a campaign, it is the belief that Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet are on the side of secession, and that resistance is to be feared, which gives courage to the enemies of the Union. I have very little hope, myself, in the future. We are now paying such prices for corn and provisions that cotton planting is a losing business. If I could sell my slaves I would go North; but I could not sell now without losing sixty per cent. at least on their cost. So I must swim with the tide and bear what fortune brings along."

## Senatorial Question.

The Madison Journal of yesterday says: "The question of questions about the capital continues to be, who shall be Senator? There is nothing more definite known than at the opening of the session. The friends of all the candidates are hopeful; the friends of neither have any assurance of success."

It is not probable that a caucus will be held before next week. There is some talk of a new national convention, and the hope of less prominent aspirants; but we think the choice will fall on one of the three most conspicuously named for the position."

## The Argus says:

The chances and changes in the prospects of the various candidates for Senator are such as to be a lesson to all aspiring politicians. A while ago Howe's star was

considered in the ascendant. He is now regarded as virtually out of the ring. His Ripon speech had a bad and unhappy effect. It was one of the worst mistakes ever made. He has no chances in the fight, whatever. His bolting Paine and Sloan was enough to forever blight his prospects, and will be now daily brought up in judgment against him.

The result for Speaker was regarded as highly favorable to Washburne, and his friends were in high feather for a day or two, but subsequent developments show a great state of prosperity in Randall's progress towards the senatorship. His election is now considered certain.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. The steamer Star of the West has arrived. She reports: Wednesday, 1 A. M., made Charleston bar and laid to till daylight, when she proceeded to enter the harbor. When off Morris Island, was fired in by the battery on this point. Seventeen shots were fired at her, one taking slight effect on her port bow, and a second on her starboard quarter, as she turned to leave the harbor. Off by day passed between the smoke stack and the engine beam. Finding it impossible to land troops, was returning to sea at 9 A. M., when the firing was continued, several being fired after succeeding in getting to sea, without further damage to the vessel or those on board. On coming over the bar, struck twice; remained outside the bar over Wednesday night. That night, saw a steamer coming out of the harbor, supposed to be in pursuit; extinguished lights, and was not seen by them. Same night spoke ship Emily F. Rice, of and for Charleston, at anchor, which had been refused admission for having the American flag flying. The troops will remain on board until orders are received from Washington. She lies at anchor at the foot of Chambers street, in the North river.

The Star of the West also reports that only vessels of light draught of water that can get within distance of Charleston harbor to do service; and also, those in charge of the batteries on Morris Island are not the inexperienced gunners they were supposed, which they flew freely about the vessel. The general feeling among the troops and crew on board is in favor of being landed at Fort Sumpter, and the men are anxious to return with proper means for offence and defence.

RALIEGH, N. C. Jan. 11. Both houses were engaged yesterday and to-day, on the state convention question, which has become complicated by mixing state and constitution reform with federal reform. An amendment for an open and for a voters convention were offered, but no vote was taken on any. It is the special order for Monday. North Carolina would respond to the proposition for an equitable adjustment of the difficulties, but will have her rights at all hazards. This is the public sentiment here.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 11. The preamble, resolutions and ordinances of secession of the State of Alabama, passed yesterday by yeas 61, yeas 37. After the adoption of the ordinance the hall was opened to visitors. A flag presented by the ladies of Ala. was conveyed to the president's stand and formally presented to the convention. In an eloquent address Mr. Smith, delegate from Louisiana, followed in a feeling reference to the "Stars and Stripes" and then invoked the blessings of heaven on the new flag. Baker of Enfield, then returned the thanks of the convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms. An immense meeting is now being held in front of the Capitol and distinguished co-operation delegates are pleading to unite to sustain the action of the convention. The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the capitol, and with "ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the cheering of the people. The most intense enthusiasm prevails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. HOUSE.—The civil and miscellaneous appropriation bills were taken up and passed. The navy appropriation bill was taken up and read. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. A Washington despatch to the Commercial says an earnest effort will be made in the senate to order the investigation through the judiciary committee into the charge of a treasonable plot to establish a Southern Confederacy, with its seat of government at Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11. Gov. Howard delivered his message to P. M. to-day. The legislature in joint convention. The message relates mainly to state affairs, referring to the present condition of the Union. He says that the strength of the government subsists with the affections of the people of the several states, and is one of affection and not of force.—An alienation of the affection of the north and south exists attributable to the agitation of the slavery question at the north, which agitation has been materially intensified by the zealous efforts of a class of politicians belonging to the ministry. "This has produced a feeling at the north, resulting in a division of the country into parties. It is the duty of the conservative element of the whole country to interpose and this must be done at once, or disunion is inevitable if it has not already been accomplished."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11. The high prices obtained for coal at Charleston has induced persons in this city to attempt sending a ship load of it there, but ship owners refuse to take it though five dollars a ton freight is offered.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 11. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night and the streets are full of enthusiastic people. An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and was addressed by congressmen Curry and others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. The President has made a formal order directing the heads of the departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the Constitution, Washington paper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the censure of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

A private letter from Florida, January 7th, says a number of delegates from West Florida express themselves to the effect that the state should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the state.

The arsenal at Ocala has been seized by order of the governor, on the report that the United States officer was about to remove the arms.

Mr. Sherman said, to-day in the house, that after the navy and army bills shall have been disposed of, the opportunity desired by southern men for debate will be afforded.

It is said that Mr. Taylor, chief clerk of the New York post-office, will be appointed.

At a private dinner party, yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut. Gen. Scott. Alluding to relations in congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the

hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The general, with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American citizen, could wish such an event. Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there should be sent with her. Gen. Scott, thereupon, said he was responsible for what he said. Mr. Toombs, remarking: "You have known me 25 years, and are aware that I too am responsible." The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends.

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from congress to-morrow.

A letter has arrived from Major Anderson with despatches to the government.—Senator Hunter's speech to-day produced a profound sensation.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11. A joint resolution from the house, relative to the preservation of the state, was received by the senate to-day. The house, after a debate, adopted an amendment, to the convention bill, authorizing the opening polls at the time of election for delegates to take the sense of voters, whether any action of the convention relative to the federal union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by yeas 77 noes 62.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 11. The Florida state convention passed the ordinance of secession, yesterday, by a vote of 62 to 12.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. A special despatch to the Herald says: New Orleans, 11. The fortifications are now in possession of the Louisiana troops.

The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge in command of Maj. Hoskins and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by 600 state troops and a party was held between Gov. Moore and Maj. Hoskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at 12 o'clock to-day. There was no opposition on taking the other forts. The Crusade has not entered the Mississippi. The excitement continues great.

MARRIED. In Albion, Dane county, Wis., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. E. Babcock, Mr. GEORGE P. TORREY, of the town of Albion, and Miss ALICE A. NEWLAND, of Albion.

In the M. Church, Kewaunee, Wis., Sabbath eve, October 28th, 1860, by Rev. E. Robinson, Rev. J. I. FOCKE of Portville, and Miss RILEY F., daughter of Capt. Wm. G. Focke of Portville, Wis.

In the M. Church, Portville, Wis., Sabbath afternoon, December 23rd, 1860, by Rev. J. I. FOCKE, Mr. EDGAR A. FOCKE and Miss LOUISA B., daughter of Hon. E. A. Focke.

DIED. In Union, January 7th, 1861, PHIBBS ANN, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Little, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 4th inst., in the town of La Prairie, at the house of Dr. J. A. King, ALICE A. CUMMINGS, the widow of Wm. Cummings, who died in Chester, Vermont, thirty years ago the first day of this month.

Both were members of the Baptist church, Elder Leonard, pastor, more the fifty years ago.

Mrs. Cummings was ninety-one years old the 27th day of last May. Eleven years ago she came to Wisconsin with some of her children, and has enjoyed good health for one of her age. Cheerfully pious and happy, she was contented in the call of her Savior, until last Friday morning about four o'clock, when she fell asleep in Jesus without any apparent disease, except old age. Leaving the evidence of her faith in her favorite text, from which Elder Leonard preached the funeral sermon of her husband thirty years ago, and from which her funeral sermon was preached last Sabbath to a large gathering of her children and grand children and a crowded house of sympathizing friends and neighbors, in the Congregational Church at Elmwood Grove.

This was her text, the last verse of the 13th Psalm. "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness." "I shall be satisfied, when I awake with thy likeness." (Com.)

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH HOPS! at COLWELL & CO'S DRUG STORE.

Teas! Teas! Teas! The very best in the city can be had at the Drug and Grocery store of COLWELL & CO.

STRAINED HONEY! at COLWELL & CO'S.

SYRUPS, Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, White Fish, Trout, Mackerel, Codfish, Fresh Butter and all other Groceries at COLWELL & CO'S.

Kerosene Oil, BURNING FLUID, Camphine and Lamp Oil at COLWELL & CO'S.

COURT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. The State of Wisconsin to Peter McGowan, William Cole and James Murray.

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Joe C. Gorman, plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, of this date, to-wit: the 11th day of January, 1861, in said county, on the 12th day of January, 1861, of which a copy is hereto annexed, due herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office on or before the 19th day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, Hon. David Noyes, Judge of said court, at (J. S.) Janesville, January 11th, 1861. L. A. ALLEN, Clerk. DONKER & HAWES, Attys for Plf.

## A PROCLAMATION.

BY a resolution of the Common Council, the Mayor has been authorized to enforce the following provisions of an Act to Regulate and License the Keeping of Dogs in this city and county.

Sec. 7. Whoever keeps a dog not registered, numbered, described and licensed according to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit the sum of two dollars for the use of the town, city or village wherein the dog is kept.

Sec. 10. The mayor and aldermen of any city, precinct or village, or any town ward or village, shall perform the duties of each town shall require all dogs not licensed and collared according to the provisions of this act, to be destroyed by poison or other means as soon as they can be obtained, and shall enforce all the penalties herein provided.

Sec. 11. An officer of any city, town or incorporated village shall reduce or neglect to perform the duties imposed upon him by this act, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every twenty-four hours which he shall so neglect or refuse, which shall be paid into the treasury of such town, city or incorporated village.

All persons owning dogs, who have not registered them, are requested to comply at once with the provisions of this act, and all persons who keep dogs and who are not duly licensed, are requested to comply with the provisions of the law in all cases of non-compliance with it on the part of the owners of dogs.

Dated Janesville, January 11, 1861. J. H. CULVER, Mayor.

## Fort Sumpter Taken!

STILL I am giving 14 lbs. of New Crop Sugar for one dollar. Also a tip top Syrup for four shilling per gallon. Sun dried Apples fifteen pounds for one dollar. Also green peas at very low figures. Opposite the American Hotel, Janesville.

\$5.00 Reward. TOBACCO from the person of John Williams, 1 Lever and 1 Blue Bird Cigar, and 1 Cigar, who will return the same will receive the above reward.

SUBSCRIBERS to Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible CAN now receive their numbers as far as No. 22, which has just been received.

What's the News? THIS question can be answered by consulting the Standard of the New York and Chicago Herald, which will return the same will receive the above reward.

Diaries for 1861. OUR stock of Diaries is going off fast, and secure one before you are too late.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by us for the New York Weekly Independent, at the Lowest Club rates. Also







1960

**Chicago and North-Western Railway.**  
**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
Trains leave Janesville:

Freight Train, for Oshkosh.	7.15 A. M.
Day Express, "	8.50 P. M.
Freight Train, "	6.45 P. M.
Passenger Train, for Chicago,	8.10 A. M.
Day Express, "	12.45 P. M.
Freight, "	6.30 A. M.

Trains Arrive at Janesville:

Freight,	"	3.20 A. M.
"	"	3.25 P. M.
Day Express, from Oshkosh,		12.40 P. M.
Freight,	"	3.20 P. M.
"	"	6.45 P. M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wausau, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, for sale.

**Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.**  
**CHANGE OF TIME.**  
 Taking effect Sunday, November 25th, 1860.  
 Trains leave Janesville for:

Milwaukee,	6.50 A M
Madison only, and Milwaukee,	4.25 P M
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	5.50 P M
Monroe,	6.00 P M
Freight, east and west,	11.15 A M

Trains arrive at Janesville from

Milwaukee,	19.00 P M
Monroe,	11.00 A M
Freight, from east and west,	8.40 P M
Through tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways for sale to all points east.	
WM. E. STRONG, Agent.	

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**Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.**  
 Day Express Leaves 8.05 A M

This train connects with the New York and Boston express trains each day, and all trains bound east and south. Also connecting at Belvidere with trains west for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Darlington, Mineral Point, Galena and Dunbach, and at Junction of C. B. & Q. and C. & O. U. B. R. for Dixon, Fulton, Central Iowa and all points on Chicago, Fulton and Iowa lines of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville.

All trains will leave daily except *Sunday*.  
 E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Superintendent.  
 Geo. M. WHITMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.  
 W. ARBEE, Agent.

**THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE EAST.**  
This road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Canada road for the Suspension Bridge, and with the Michigan Southern road, with the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.

**Take a Low as Any Other Route.**  
 45¢ Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West. Also at the Company's office in the American Express Office, Southwest Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo.  
 H. E. SAWYER, Chicago, Gen. Pass. Agent.  
 Gen. Northwestern Agent. decl'd

**Illinois Central Railroad.**  
On and after Sunday, Nov. 25th, 1890, trains will leave  
the Great Central Depot, foot Lake and South Water  
streets, at 9.30 a. m., (Sundays excepted,) arriving at  
Peoria at 6.30 p. m., St. Louis 11.50 p. m., Cairo 4.35 a. m.,  
Memphis 3.00 p. m., New Orleans in 58 hours from Chi-  
cago.  
Trains leaving Chicago at 9.50 p. m., (Sundays excepted)  
and leaving Chicago at 11.00 p. m., (Sundays excepted)

Through tickets for all important points south and southwest for sale at the office of the company, in the Great Central Depot. W. J. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.  
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

**Michigan Central and Great Western  
(Canada) Railway.**

**TRAIN** leave the Great Central Depot foot Lake st

except Sundays.  
9.45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.  
7.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.  
7.00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Saturday.  
Baggage checked through.  
Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad offices in the west, and at the General office, corner LaSalle and

H. J. SPADLING, R. N. RICE,  
Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. R. Supt.  
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**UNITED STATES MAIL**  
ONLY WEEKLY LINE  
To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool.

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**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY**  
first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in co-  
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**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**  
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Anglo Saxon,.....	Capitdae.
Nova Scotia,.....	Capt Berlian
North American,.....	Alton.
Canadian,.....	(New).
Hebrewian,.....	
Norwegian,.....	

Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage  
 On and after the 24th of November, the steamers will sail  
 from Portland weekly.

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, Sable & Son, 12 Water St. Liverpool.

appliedly 32 Lake Street, Chicago.

**GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN**

This immense iron structure, nearly two miles length, (the longest in the world,) erected across the river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of six and half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

**Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada,**

men from Detroit, Minn., to Portland, Me., and there only **ONE CHANGE OF CARS** from Chicago or St. Louis to Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the west and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England states, also.

**TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,**  
and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced

JAMES WARRACK,  
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Gen'l Manager, Montreal.      sprilodly

**COMPANY,**  
Via New and Eric R. W.  
N. Y. Office, 193 Broadway,  
**SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE!**  
[THIS company having lately made more full and pe

**RAPID TRANSPORTATION**  
of all classes of merchandise, between the eastern cities  
and manufacturing towns, and places west, north-  
west and south-west. We offer the following advantages:  
From and after this date our fast Express Train will  
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direct for Dunkirk, making close connection with o-  
ther trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places westward.  
Full and complete arrangements have been made.

can be made than has heretofore been made or attempted by any freight line. Our business is under the control and management of experienced transportation men. We have capable and responsible agents at principal points of transfer and delivery, and our freight is carried in cars under our own control—all of which ensure safety and despatch; added to which—

**Our Rates will at all Times be as Low**

gos, losses or damages; but should any occur, claim therefor will be promptly examined into and adjusted.

**"SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.**—Mark packages—"Valtina Express." *Prepare Bills of Lading on the day of shipment.* For rates of freight, contracts, bills of lading and directions, apply to **IRA JUSTIN, JR., Agent,** First door east of Hyatt House.

Jamesville, Nov. 30, 1859. nov30ctf

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